

Here, too, I see the warmer feelings of our nature gushing forth from honest hearts, rejoicing at this triumph of Liberty. To me,

Adams has gone to his reward. Messrs. Slade, Gates, and others, have retired to private life ;

an old man, in the midst of a generation of statesmen whose advent upon the stage of po-

In the long period of my service here, I have sought neither emolument nor distinction. I

have labored for the re-establishment of those principles for which our revolutionary fathers

contended. I have lived to see them recognised by a majority of the popular branch of

Congress. I regard myself among the most fortunate of public men. I have attained the highest point of my ambition. *I am satisfied*. And I know that you will appreciate my feelings, when I express the hope, that at the expiration of my present term of office, I may retire from public life—step aside from the public gaze—return to my humble home—and, in that retirement so congenial to my nature, spend the remainder of the life which Heaven has allotted to me: while other and abler

statesmen shall carry forward the work so auspiciously commenced, until our Government shall be redeemed and regenerated from the corroding sin of oppression, and the blessings of Heaven shall rest upon a free people.

J. R. GIBBINGS.
Washington City, Feb. 8, 1856.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASH.

to all At its regular meeting, held on the evening of

February 9th, unanimously passed the following resolutions, and requested their publication in the *National Eagle*:

Resolved, That in the election of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, jr., to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, the cause of *National Freedom* has obtained a glorious triumph which

marks a new era in the history of our country and by it the first effective check has been interposed to the political power of Slavery over the Republic.

Resolved, That the gratitude and thanks of the American people are due to those Representatives who, true to the sacred trust reposed in them, have bravely and manfully and bravely for Mr. Banks to the end, nor allowed themselves to be swerved from their purpose by the skill and manoeuvring of wily tacticians in the Senate, and that the people are ever anxious to secure a result so momentous in its practical bearing upon the great question of universal freedom.

Resolved, That the Republican Party have in this triumph renewed encouragement to persevere, until their ensign of victory shall indicate that the Federal Government is placed on the side of Freedom.

Soc. Rep. Association

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS—PROCLAMATION.

The President has at last discovered that he has power to use the forces of the United States to secure peace in Kansas, and protect the rights of its actual residents against armed intervention, against the forays of "border ruffians."

People were called upon to elect their delegates to Congress and to their Legislature, Messrs. Atchison and Stringfellow would have been batched, and there would have been no need for the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, the congress

direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons

inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are evidently forming, by the agency of emissaries, and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to interfere in the affairs thereof, in violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection and if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes.

to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence; and to all such

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, indamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is bringing on the country the dire calamity of a subordination of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by the legal authority of the General Government.

intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that (in organic law) the United States is not to be a party to the rights of individual citizens, but to the rights of all individual acts of illegal interference with organic censure punishment; and that any effort to interfere with organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to see that the laws are duly executed; to abstain from discontumace and repulse the councils and the institutions of agitators and of disorganizers; to be true to the laws of the land, to their country, their pride in its greatness, their protection of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that Republican institutions shall be maintained; to be true to the laws, to uphold the majesty of the law, and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

My friends, I have been very anxious to see you here, and caused the sale of the Union

States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleven day of February, 1866.

[SEAL.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; and of the independence of the United States

FRANKLIN PIERCE
By the President:

*Wm. B. Maynard,
Secretary of State.*

The NICHOLAS MINISTERS.—Secretary MAYNARD has addressed the following note to Col. J. H. French, the minister from Nicaragua:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1866.

SIR: I have received your letter of the instant, with a copy of your letter of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to the United States. I am glad to receive by him to reply to your request for his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua. The subject taken up by you in your communication is of great importance, and has not been seldom considered, but has not seen sufficient reason for changing the determination made known to me by your letter of the 10th inst. member late. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Wm. B. MAYNARD.
KANSAS CONTRIBUTIONS.—JACOB A. BARNEY acknowledges, in the *Spirit of the South*, the contributions of the following persons:—R. F. Alston, South Carolina, \$1;

and these
g, which
will serve
servants

A. C. Mitchell, Barbour, \$100; George Sto
Lowndes, \$100; J. C. Phelan, Perry, \$10;
S. Shorter, Barbour, \$50; James Tucker, \$
C. C. Clay, jun., Madison, \$50; E. C. Bullo
Barbour, \$50.

